

Japan Asserts She Will Keep Present Navy

Announces That if Reduction Comes It Will Have To Be Effective Only on Programs for Years Ahead

Bases in Oceans Opposed

Favors Each Nation Cutting Its Sea Power to Strength of the Smallest Country

TOKIO, Sept. 13 (By The Associated Press).—A conference of the naval and military authorities and the officials of the Foreign Office has decided upon the following basic principles on the limitation of naval armament, according to the "Asahi Shimbun":

"Japan has no intention of reducing the strength of her navy independently, nor of suspending the previously arranged building program; but as she has heartily approved curtailment, so as to promote the happiness of mankind, Japan is willing to make efforts to establish some arrangement with the powers."

"Japan believes, first, that it is against the fundamental spirit of the Washington conference that any power should possess superior forces sufficient to secure a decisive victory over any other power or powers; therefore any powers should minimize the scope of armament to the same degree as that of the country having the smallest naval strength among the powers concerned."

"Second, the powers concerned shall not establish any naval base or make any arrangement to serve as naval bases for their navies on the Pacific."

"Concerning the second provision, the 'Asahi Shimbun' says that the naval authorities originally suggested that fortified islands in the Pacific should be prohibited, but this was amended."

Furthermore, continues the paper, Japan wants to suggest that limitation should be put on future warship construction after a certain year to be named, because destruction of existing warships or suspension of construction on these building would involve economic loss. Also the period for the completion of previously planned vessels should be extended. For example, it is pointed out, the United States should extend her three-year program over a longer period, thereby regulating the augmentation of her naval strength."

Concerning submarines, submarines and other destructive agencies, it is stated, there will be further discussions. Definite plans will be drawn up after this draft is submitted for consideration by the Cabinet and diplomatic advisory council."

According to the "Yamato Shimbun" Japan has received a communication from the United States concerning the agenda of the approaching conference on limitation of armament, suggesting as subjects army and navy restrictions, the open door and equal opportunity in China and Siberia, non-interference on the territories of other powers, sphere of influence and mandates, and also the question of Manchuria and the Chinese Eastern Railway."

The same newspaper insists that great progress has been made between Japan and the United States in the negotiation of the immigration question, based on the Morris-Shidehara report, but with modifications of it."

The Japanese newspapers say that the Japanese government, on the belief that army matters may occupy a more important place in the Conference on Limitation of Armaments and Far Eastern Affairs than was first believed, has decided to send to Washington additional influential army representatives."

King to Greet Americans

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 13.—King Christian will cut short his present visit to Zealand, it was announced today, to return to the capital to receive Vice Admiral Albert N. Niblack, in command of the American naval forces in European waters, and the officers of his fleet, the battleship Utah, before the Utah's departure from Copenhagen next Monday.

The Utah called here in the course of her cruise in the Baltic.



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Britain May Give U. S. Zeppelin for ZR-2

LONDON, Sept. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The American and British governments may arrange to transfer one of Great Britain's remaining airships to American ownership to replace the wrecked ZR-2, it is reported here. It is said the American government, prior to contracting for the ZR-2, considered the desirability of obtaining one of the former German Zeppelins.

When these German air fighters were turned over to the Allies, Italy, France and England received one each, and America none. Great Britain's Zeppelin, the L-71, is now the largest rigid airship in existence.

Balfour Likely To Head British Arms Envoys

(Continued from page one)

In the conference, would be uncomfortable.

Delegates Friendly to United States

The British delegates have apparently been chosen with a view to friendly co-operation with the United States in the conference discussions. Hold-over complications from Paris are soft-pedaled. Mr. Balfour was a delegate to the peace conference, but he generally sat on the sidelines. He is Olympian and many gifts. He came to this country on a special mission in 1917 and has a wide acquaintance with American public men.

He is suave, polished and distinguished in appearance and manner. And his point of view in international politics is elevated and passionate.

Lord Lee, of Fareham, spent several years here as British Military Attaché. His wife is an American and has many warm friends in this country. He accompanied the American forces in the Cuban campaign of 1898. He is an intimate friend of the late Lloyd George and is now the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans is Secretary of State for War. Andrew Bonar Law, formerly leader of the Conservative party and leader in the House of Commons for the coalition, retired from politics a year ago because of ill health. He is a man of solid character and practical gifts. He respects a fitting complement to the aloof, philosophical and literary Balfour, who will preside at the conference and the nexus between Washington and Geneva.

Writers' Council to Assist in Arms Parley

Capital Correspondents Will Aid Officials in Caring for Visiting Newspaper Men

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A council of fourteen correspondents, composed of officers of the seven newspaper men's clubs and departmental organizations here, was formed today to advise and assist government officials in the arrangement of publicity facilities at the conference on limitation of armament.

The new organization adopted the name of the American Press Council and arranged to confer with President Harding and Secretary Hughes to outline suggestions regarding the allotment of press space at the conference, the housing and entertainment of visiting correspondents, the issuance of correspondents' credentials and similar problems. Both the President and Mr. Hughes have expressed a desire to hear recommendations on the subject.

R. V. Oulahan, of "The New York Times," president of the overseas writers, was chosen chairman of the council; Robert T. Barry, of "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," who is head of the standing committee of correspondents of Congress, vice-chairman. Also on the council are "The Washington Times," president of the National Press Club, secretary.

Northcliffe Says Parley Means Much to Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 13.—Referring to the approaching conference on the limitation of armament in Washington, Lord Northcliffe, who is touring Australia, said in a speech at a civic reception here today, it was unthinkable that Australia and New Zealand should be totally unrepresented at a conference which might decide their fate. Nations would be represented at that conference which, as compared with Australia, were not interested in the Pacific, he added.

Lord Northcliffe said he would be delighted to do anything he could to bring Australia's position more clearly before America, as it was possible America did not realize the importance of Australia.

Doughboys Must Curb Love

German Girls Warned They Can't Live on Soldier's Pay

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The American officials at Coblenz have issued a written warning to the German civilian population that German girls should refuse proposals for marriage from common soldiers unless the girls are provided with sufficient money to convince the immigration authorities that they won't become a state charge, according to a dispatch to the "Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung." The warning adds that the cost of living is much higher in American than abroad, and the common soldier's pay is insufficient to support a wife.

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American Food For Million Is Off to Moscow

26,502 Tons, Sufficient to Feed Children 3 Weeks, Unloaded at Riga Alone; Petrograd Receives Relief

Soviet Agents Co-operate

No Looting of U. S. Supplies Thus Far Reported; Scores Ask for Passports

RIGA, Sept. 13 (By The Associated Press).—A fortnight after the first American food shipment was started over the congested Riga-Moscow railway, the American relief administration officials in Riga expressed satisfaction at the manner in which the Soviet officials are assisting in the task of transporting bread to the starving Russians.

Notwithstanding the temporary delay, due to lack of rolling stock, 26,502 tons of food, or sufficient to feed a million children for nearly three weeks, has been unloaded and started for Moscow from Riga alone. Six small ships are being unloaded here today, and to-night it was promised that the docks would be clear. In addition several ships are being efficiently unloaded at Petrograd.

Up to the present time, except for the occasional stealing of a can of milk from a broken box by workmen, there has been no looting of American supplies according to reports received at the Riga headquarters of the relief administration.

Haskell Expected Shortly

Dr. Vernon C. Haskell, former director of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, left here for Moscow yesterday to pass a month investigating the situation. He will report his findings to Herbert Hoover, Colonel William H. Haskell, director of the American relief administration work in Russia, is expected here shortly. He will go immediately to Moscow.

Five Americans who have been enabled to leave Russia under the arrangements made in connection with the agreement with the American Relief Administration are due to reach Riga tomorrow. Others who desire to depart from Russia are experiencing difficulties with their passports, but according to word received here from Moscow, many of the hundred or so Americans listed by the State Department as being in Russia either have decided to leave the country or have not availed themselves of the advertised opportunity for repatriation.

Scores Ask American Passports

Scores of others, however, who never were listed by the State Department, have turned up in Moscow at the American Relief Administration headquarters claiming American citizenship and offering proofs which the relief administration is asked to verify in order that they may obtain passports. Most of these persons are alleged to be Americans of foreign birth, some of whom made their way to Russia believing it "the promised land" and have met with disappointment.

The Americans due in Riga tomorrow are Harold Carlson, Mrs. Carlson and their two children and Mrs. Bronislava Dalberg, all of Chicago.

Plotted Overthrow of Soviet

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Revelations at Moscow following the arrest of members of the Russian Famille Relief Committee, are said to prove the committee was plotting to overthrow the Soviet government under the cloak of carrying on relief work, says a dispatch to "The Daily Herald" from the Russian capital. An extraordinary commission is said to have discovered letters showing the conspiracy was widespread.

On the person of M. Kopyeva, secretary to N. M. Kishkin, a member of the relief committee, there was found a note outlining a scheme for organizing Russia under a supreme ruler, with a federal duma, regional and parish dumas and local governors. M. Bulgakov, a member of the committee, is said to have written: "We and the famine are agents of the political struggle," while M. Salamatov, another member, is declared to have emphasized the necessity of absolute dictatorial power. It is asserted he had advocated a series of local risings which would merge into a united movement under a central leadership. The investigation is proceeding.

Allies Order Turks to Surrender Conspirators

British Warships Train Guns on Stamboul and Troops Disarm Population

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Allied authorities here have invited the Turkish government to surrender the men involved in the revolutionary plot, discovery of which was announced here yesterday. These persons must be turned over to the Allies within a week, or the government will be held responsible. The conspirators will be tried by an Allied court martial.

General headquarters is under guard by the British troops, while Gordon Highlanders have raided premises of various Nationalist organizations. The guns of British warships, anchored in the Golden Horn and the Bosphorus, have been directed against Stamboul, the Asiatic section of the city. British troops are disarming the population.

Canadian Crops Rot; No Labor

WINNIPEG, Sept. 13.—Crops are rotting on thousands of acres around Creelman, Sask., because labor cannot be obtained at wages which farmers are able to pay.

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Canada Loses Her Battle to Alter Article X

The Delegate Who Sought Amendments Admits They Cannot Be Obtained in Sessions of This Assembly

Arms Parley Is Indorsed

Australia's Representative Sees Chance for Conference Making Forward Step

By Wilbur Forrest

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GENEVA, Sept. 13.—Article X, that portion of the covenant charged with being the chief obstacle to the entry of the United States into the League of Nations, will neither be killed nor amended at this session of the Assembly of the league. Members of the Canadian delegation, who came to Geneva with the intention to have it eliminated, told the Tribune correspondent today that they have definitely lost the fight. They said the article would remain intact, at least until next year.

In its eighth day, the sessions of the Assembly have resembled nothing so much as a clock period in the House of Representatives at Washington, when Congressmen, in behalf of their own interests, speak on subjects of home interest with the knowledge that the government printing office and the postal franking privileges will do the rest.

Harding Parley Approved

Thus far the Assembly has heard members from every quarter of the globe discussing in general the terms of the league's activity or lack of activity during the last year, interspersed with items of home interest.

Concrete suggestions for activities of the league for peace, touching on the Washington conference, have been made by a few and action has been absent.

Captain S. M. Bruce, a member of the Australian Parliament, in a lengthy speech today discussed the general wide desire for peace, touching on the Washington conference, he pressed Australia's hope for its full success.

"The whole world today desires peace," he said. "The great difficulty in bringing about disarmament is that some nations who desire peace fully as much as we do are outside our portals. But the nations do desire peace, very clearly demonstrated by the call of the United States for a conference in Washington in November of certain powers primarily interested in the Pacific. But this action shows that a great nation like the United States is feeling a desire for peace possesses the same character as ours."

Doherty's View, Too

"I would like to add, as representing a small nation whose interests lie in the Pacific, that our hope and expectation is that something may be achieved in Washington."

Charles J. Doherty, of Canada, spoke in a similar vein.

GENEVA, Sept. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The competition among about thirty-five out of the forty-eight states, members of the League of Nations, for the eleven seats on the bench of the international court of justice and for the four seats in the Council of the league gave more life to the sessions of the assembly today than has been shown all through the dragging debate on the work of the league.

The aim of the league leaders to have represented on the bench of the international court all the principal geographical divisions of the world, as well as all races, have been somewhat complicated by the ambitions of most of the states to be represented. Siam wants a member both on the court and in the Council, while South America announces that it will be content with one member in the Council, but desires not less than three on the court.

There remain eighty names on the list of nominations, including that of Bhiku Rook, who is regarded as being officially declined. Only about thirty-five of them, however, are expected to receive votes. Six of these are regarded as practically certain of election. They are Viscount Finlay, Great Britain; Dr. Andre Weiss, France; Yorozu Oda, Japan; Commendatore Dionisio Anzilotti, Italy; Dr. Ruy Barbosa, Brazil, and Dr. E. P. C. Loder, of Holland. John Bassett Moore, of the United States, is considered a strong probability.

The chiefs of all the South and Central American delegations and Spain met this evening and entered upon an agreement to vote for five Spanish-speaking candidates for the court.

Hungary is expected in league circles to withdraw its application for admission to the league. The troubles between Hungary and Austria have developed a strong sentiment against the admission of Hungary at the present time.

The reply of the Bolivian government on the matter of referring the Bolivia-Chile dispute to a special commission was received by Senor Aramayo this evening. It asks for more information before giving final consent to President Van Karmeneek's plan of referring the controversy to three experts.

Canadian Crops Rot; No Labor

WINNIPEG, Sept. 13.—Crops are rotting on thousands of acres around Creelman, Sask., because labor cannot be obtained at wages which farmers are able to pay.

Violet Ray Process Adds Power to Camera

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ROME, Sept. 13.—A new process of utilizing ultra-violet rays in photography has just been invented by Professor Perugi, librarian at Modena, under the auspices of the Pope, and will be adopted for use in the Vatican library. Professor Perugi already has used the new process successfully in deciphering ancient manuscripts. It has also been applied to the discovery of frescoes under the whitewash on walls and for the detection of counterfeit money.

Professor Perugi refused an offer to sell his invention in England, reserving it for Italy.

Kenyon Wants Taft Board Revived to Prevent Strikes

Creation of Industrial Body of Conciliation Will Be Recommended to Senate; Mingo Program Opposed

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Recommendations for the establishment of an industrial board or commission to settle disputes between capital and labor by conciliation are likely to be made to the Senate by the Education and Labor Committee as the result of the Mingo district investigation.

Senator Kenyon, chairman of the committee, said today he had concluded that such legislation was necessary. He said he favored an adaptation of the war labor board plan, of which former President Taft was head, to peace conditions and that he would rely on investigation and publicity to bring about settlements. He added that while he opposed compulsory arbitration as "slavery" he favored the holding of strikes for a period of thirty to sixty days pending an investigation by the proposed industrial board, which would be divided regionally to facilitate its operations.

The sub-committee, which meets tomorrow to decide whether to go to West Virginia to take testimony, today received a protest from the general counsel of the operators, C. T. Vinson, of Huntington, W. Va., objecting to the taking of testimony by the sub-committee in the Mingo district at this time. His reason is that trials and grand jury inquiries are now going on in the Mingo district and these would be interfered with.

Senator Kenyon said if the sub-committee did not take testimony at this time, several of the members of it might proceed to West Virginia to look over the conditions in the Mingo region and obtain first hand information by talking to people on the ground.

"We're going to the bottom of this matter sooner or later," said Senator Kenyon.

Obregon Returns Payments Made by Oil Companies

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 13.—Payments made by various oil companies in compliance with President Obregon's export tax decree of June 7 were returned yesterday by the government in accordance with an agreement said to have been reached last week with the five American oil company heads who visited here.

Such taxes as were paid were proportionately small as compared with the usual payments, as the larger companies had postponed their payments.

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Bavaria Makes Surrender Demand Berlin

Resignation of Von Kahr Is Believed to Indicate That Constitutional Regime Is To Be Restored in Munich

Diet Overrules President

Retirement Considered as Blow to Reactionaries and Averting an Open Clash

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BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Whatever complications the future may still hold in store for the national government, from all indications it has emerged victorious from its conflict with Bavaria. The resignation of Minister President von Kahr of Bavaria, while still leaving the ultimate issue in the conflict between Berlin and Munich unsettled, can have but one significance so far as immediate purposes are concerned, and that is Bavaria's surrender to Berlin's demand for the restoration of constitutional government in Munich, the lifting of martial law and submission to the policy of the national government.

Von Kahr's resignation came when the permanent committee of the Bavarian Diet rejected the resolution which implied hesitation to comply with Berlin's demand. Instead, the Diet adopted a resolution virtually accepting the demand of Chancellor Wirth of the German republic, whereupon von Kahr announced his intention to quit.

The resignation is regarded as a blow to Bavarian reactionaries and a victory of no small importance to republican Germany. While the Socialists, Democrats and Centrists are given a large measure of credit for forcing von Kahr's resignation, it is believed that the Vatican played an important part in persuading the Bavarian Catholics to yield.

The People's party, through Stresemann and other leaders, has made it clear recently that it rejects the extreme Nationalist agitation, including the idea of the forcible overthrow of the republican government. While these declarations must be taken with a grain of salt, they are significant as including the weakness and indecision of the Conservatives.

The Socialists and trade unionists, however, have not failed to impress on the reactionaries that they mean business if it becomes necessary to apply force to compel them to submit to the demands of the republican government. The pressure of the Socialists, on the one hand, and the attitude taken by the People's party on the other, as well as the part played by the Vatican, have led to situation in which Bavaria, at least for the moment, promises to obviate an open clash between Munich and Berlin. It is not believed that the Bavaria reactionaries will cease their activities entirely. Only last night rumors were current in Berlin that the former crown prince, Rupprecht, had ascended the Bavarian throne.

Bavarian monarchists continue to cast longing eyes toward Hungary, with which they form the chief link in what is known as the "monarchist international," composed of various defunct monarchist groups throughout Europe, and in all probability will continue their intrigues. For the moment, however, unless they receive some definite encouragement from those circles in France which are inclined to break Germany and have been urging the Bavarian separatists to cut loose from Berlin, the separatist reactionaries and monarchists have been defeated and compelled to retreat.

Dual Monarchy Suggested

DUBLIN, Sept. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Colonel Maurice Moore, commander of the Irish National Volunteers, today suggested as a solution of the Irish controversy an agreement on the lines of the old Dual Monarchy in Austria-Hungary. Under such an arrangement, he said, England and Ireland would be separate kingdoms under the same king, George V, neither having the right to interfere, directly

De Valera Asks Lloyd George For New Data

Boland and McGrath Sent to Scotland to Obtain Premier's Explanation of Points in the Proposal

No Rupture Is Expected

City of Londonderry Seeks Alliance With Southern Ireland, Armagh Also

From The Tribune's European Bureau Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Uncertainty was injected into the Irish peace negotiations today by the announcement from Gairloch, Scotland, where Premier Lloyd George is passing his vacation, that he had received two emissaries of the Sinn Fein, Harry J. Boland, secretary to Eamon de Valera, and Joseph McGrath, a republican leader.